What is claimed is:

1. A method for preventing the induction of MMPs in human skin upon exposure to solar radiation, comprising applying to the person's skin one or more substances that block UVB radiation in the range of about 295-315 nm and block UVA radiation in the range of about 365-395 nm.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the UVB range is about 300-310 nm.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the UVA range is about 380-390 nm.

4. A method for treating a fibrotic condition in a human patient normally having a light skin color, comprising providing a source of UVA radiation emitting in the range of greater than about 360 nm up to about 400 nm and exposing the affected area of the patient's skin to the UVA radiation.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the UVA range is about 370-390 nm.

6. A method for treating a fibrotic condition in a human patient normally having a dark skin color, comprising providing a source of UVB radiation emitting in the range of about 295-315 nm and exposing the affected area of the patient's skin to the UVB radiation.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the UVB range is about 300-310 nm.

8. In the manufacture of a sunscreen by determining the absorbance of a candidate compound for particular wavelengths when the candidate compound is dispersed in a given medium, the improvement comprising determining

whether said candidate compound re-radiates in the region of greater than about 360 nm up to about 400 nm upon exposure to sunlight.

9. The improved method of claim 8, wherein the UVA range is about 370-390 nm.

10. The improved method of claim 8, further comprising admixing a first candidate compound that does not re-radiate in the region of greater than about 360 nm up to about 400 nm with a second compound that absorbs radiation in the range of about 310-320 nm, admixing said first and second compounds in a suitable carrier, and providing said admixture in a dispensing container.

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